



FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

COLD WAR

NATO Includes Atom Arms Govts. to Decide on War Use

The North Atlantic Treaty Org.'s Council of Ministers, meeting in its annual review session in Paris Dec. 17-18, authorized NATO commanders to base their future military planning on the assumption that nuclear weapons & other new techniques of warfare would be used in defense of Western Europe.

Responsibility for putting these plans into action in the event of war was given explicitly to the civil governments of the participating nations rather than to military leaders at Supreme Hq., Allied Powers, Europe (SHAPE).

The annual review of NATO's military strength indicated that defensive rearmament with conventional weapons virtually was ended. Only the air force was to be increased materially in 1955. Ground forces were to maintain the level reached this year and naval growth was expected to be negligible. The Council held that inclusion of the 12 German divisions to be created under the Paris agreements was "indispensable" to the "defense effort of the West."¹

Attending the parley were 14 foreign, 11 defense & 6 treasury ministers of the 14 NATO member-nations.

Accept New Defense Concept

The NATO Council's decision to emphasize the tactical use of nuclear arms was an acceptance of a defense concept long urged by SHAPE: reliance on atomic weapons as the bulwark of Western strength. U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles was a leading exponent of making the new arms available to NATO commanders.²

Key factor in the discussion of whether & when NATO would use nuclear arms was the argument that civil governments, not military commanders, should have the final deci-

sion on utilizing the weapons. Dispute arose Dec. 17 over an Oct. 21 statement by Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Britain, deputy supreme commander of NATO forces, that he would not follow completely his "political masters" and would use nuclear weapons "if we are attacked."

(U.S. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Supreme Allied Commander, stressed prior to the meeting that NATO's military leaders did not "think we are the political masters" but left final decisions on strategy to the governments. Gruenther said greater manpower would be needed if the civil authorities decided against using atomic weapons.)

Solo U.S. Action Feared

Much criticism had been directed in Europe at the U.S. which, some Europeans feared, might use nuclear weapons and precipitate an atomic war without consulting its allies. Dulles assured the Council Dec. 17 that the U.S. would not be provoked into hasty action by Communist maneuvers. But, he warned, NATO should not be lulled into inactivity or paralyzed by fright. Dulles was backed by French Premier Pierre Mendès-France & British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden.

(Washington officials announced Dec. 18 that the U.S. soon would reveal to its NATO allies secret information on the use & effects of atomic weapons. This was to be done within the framework of an agreement to be worked out with the NATO Council. Deputy Defense Secy. Robert B. Anderson said in Paris Dec. 17 he hoped the agreement would be concluded in January.)³

Spaak Urges Secrecy

Belgian Forgn. Min. Paul-Henri Spaak told newsmen after the close of the parley Dec. 18 that procedure for making the decision to use atomic weapons might be set up "through diplomatic consultations without any meeting" of the NATO governments. Mechanics of arriving at this decision obviously should "remain a very important military secret," Spaak said. He added that he did not expect unanimous agreement would be necessary to put atomic weapons into action. If "just one telephone" did not work, "the rest of us" would not "sit & wait to decide such a question," he asserted.

Aggression Deterrent Seen

Reporting on the Paris meeting, Dulles said in Washington Dec. 21 that the decision to use atomic weapons gave NATO's military chiefs, for

Week in Headlines

International

NATO Council approved use of atomic arms in defense planning. Russia threatened to break pact with France & Britain over rearmament of West Germany. Britain formed treaty alliance with European Steel-Coal pool. UN Secy. Gen. scheduled January parleys in Red China on PWs. UN Gen. Assembly adjourned.

United States

Eisenhower speeded schedule for cutback on armed forces manpower, development of larger reserve.

House probers disagreed on whether philanthropic foundations supported subversion.

State Dept. opposed Agri. Dept.'s dismissal on security grounds of U.S. Agri. Attaché in Tokyo.

Dr. Sheppard convicted after 9-wk. Cleveland trial of wife's murder.

the first time, the means of developing "a forward strategy" as a deterrent & shield against aggression in Europe. Any aggressor would be "thrown back at the threshold" & Western Europe would not be put "in a position of having to be liberated," he said. This would achieve what "the people of Europe have long sought"—a form of security "having as its first objective the preservation of peace" but also "adequate for defense."

The nuclear weapons, Dulles explained, would be used for tactical rather than strategic purposes. He pointed out that tactical weapons, such as atomic cannon, were fast becoming conventional and presumably would be used in event of war. But the decision to use strategic weapons for mass destruction could not be anticipated and would have to be resolved as the need arose, he said.⁴

Armed Forces Goals Set

In its final communiqué Dec. 18, the Council said NATO land forces did not increase in number in 1954 but showed a "steady improvement in their efficiency over the past year." Member-nations agreed not to try to increase their armies in 1955 but to raise air strength by 8% & naval strength by 2%. The Council adopted "firm" force goals for 1955, provisional goals for 1956 & planning goals for 1957. The force goals set for 1955 were "about the same numerical strength as those for 1954, but further improvements in training, equipment & effectiveness" were "provided for." (The expected addition of 12 West German divisions was not included in this planning.)

The annual military report Dec. 17 showed that NATO ground forces in 1954 remained at 48 active divisions,

1—see Vol. XIII, p. 417C-D1 2—see Vol. XIII, p. 361B2 3—see Vol. XIII, pp. 418G3, 287C3 4—see pp. 77B3, 44A1 (Consult Index Section by name & subject for other background references)



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Stalin Peace Prizes

Moscow Radio announced Dec. 20 (eve of the late Joseph Stalin's 75th birthday anniversary) that Stalin Intl. Peace Prizes for 1954 had been awarded to 9 persons: Secy.-Gen. Alain Le Leap of the French Gen. Confed. of Labor; British lawyer D. N. Pritt, a "peace partisan" leader who defended Kenya Mau Mau leader Jomo Kenyatta & Gerhard Eisler; German poet-playwright Bertold Brecht; Prof. Andre Bonnard of Lausanne U., Switz.; Prof. Baldomero Sanin Cano, identified as a recipient of honorary doctorates from Edinburgh & Bogota U.s.; Cuban poet Nicolas Guillen; Burmese writer Thakin Kodaw Miang; Dr. Prijono of Jakarta State U., Indonesia.¹

1 1/3 active divisions below anticipated levels. The report noted the weakening of ground forces by: conscript service decreases in Belgium, Denmark & the Netherlands; Norway's failure to establish as long a term of military service as had been expected; cuts in the Greek Army's active force and the transfer from France to North Africa of almost 2 French divisions.

NATO's naval strength achieved the 15% buildup scheduled for 1954. The report noted deficiencies in mine-sweeping & escort vessels and pointed to a gap between naval air expansion goals & achievements.

Air force strength increased by 20%, missing by 1/5 the goal set for the current year.²

Defense Outlays Drop

Total defense expenditures by NATO members in 1954 fell 10% from 1953. The 11 European members dropped 2.4% below the previous year's total: from \$11,133,000,000 to \$10,865,000,000. The U.S. & Canada cut their defense spending by 12% & 4%, respectively. The totals: U.S.—\$49,499,000,000 in 1953, \$43,690,000,000 in 1954; Canada—\$1,970,000,000 in 1953, \$1,899,000,000 in 1954. (The 14th NATO member, Iceland, had no armed forces.)³

Soviet Policy 'Unchanged'

The ministers Dec. 18 found "no ground for believing that the threat to the free world [from Russia] has diminished." They noted the controversy over "peaceful coexistence" and questioned whether Russia's fundamental aims had changed. The Council agreed that "Soviet policy, backed . . . by ever-increasing military power, continues, in spite of some outward signs of flexibility, to be directed toward weakening & dividing the Western nations."⁴

Britain Signs ECSC Pact

Britain linked itself to the European Coal & Steel Community by treaty Dec. 21 but did not give up control

over its own coal & steel affairs. A 50-yr. treaty signed in London set up a "permanent council of association," composed of 4 members of the ECSC High Authority & 4 Britons, to coordinate common policies in the production & sale of coal & steel.⁵

Europe Council Defers Action

The 15-nation Council of Europe met in Paris Dec. 19 but did not take conclusive action to determine its future role in European political life. The ministers' main act was to direct their deputies to study the Council's relation to other European bodies with a view to forthcoming discussions in the Joint Com. of the Council of Europe & the Consultative Assembly.⁶

Russia Warns Britain, France

Russia warned France Dec. 16 & Britain Dec. 20 that their mutual aid pacts with the USSR would be abrogated if they ratified the Paris agreements on German rearmament.

In the note to France, Russia said ratification would be contrary to France's obligations under the 1944 Franco-Soviet mutual aid treaty providing for mutual assistance against new German aggression. If France should ratify the Paris pacts, there would "remain nothing for [Russia] to do" but annul the 1944 treaty, the note maintained.

French Premier Mendès-France said immediately that his Govt. would not be deterred from pushing for ratification before the end of the year. Natl. Assembly debate on ratification began Dec. 20.

Russia told Britain that the "act of ratification" would "cross out" the 1942 20-yr. British-Soviet treaty of alliance & mutual aid against a revival of German militarism. (Commons ratified the Paris pacts Nov. 18 but the "act of ratification" had not yet been signed by Queen Elizabeth.)

The British Forgn. Office rejected the Soviet note Dec. 21 and said there was "no justification" for Russia's intention to break the 1942 treaty.

In notes to Britain, France & the U.S. Dec. 9, Russia declared that ratification of the Paris pacts would "exclude the possibility" of agreement on German reunification.⁷

Parley Absentees Denounced

Russia upbraided Western nations that rejected bids to the recent Moscow "European security conference" Dec. 17, accusing them of supporting the "dangerous remilitarization of Germany." Notes were sent to Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Italy, Yugoslavia, Switzerland & Finland. Turkey & Greece also were believed to have received similar protests.⁸

Chou to Meet Hammaraskjöld

Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai agreed Dec. 17 to see UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammaraskjöld in Peiping to discuss China's jailing of 11 U.S. airmen & detention of other UN personnel captured in Korea. UN spokesmen said Dec. 22 Hammaraskjöld would arrive in Peiping after Jan. 1. Hammaraskjöld

met privately in Stockholm Dec. 19 with Chinese Amb.-to-Sweden Gen. Keng Piao to arrange the Peiping trip.⁹

OTHER U.N. NEWS

Assembly Ends Session

The UN Gen. Assembly ended its 9th regular session in New York Dec. 17 after 79 days of meetings. Its next session: a special meeting in San Francisco June 20-26, 1955 to mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter.¹⁰

In its final major action, the Assembly Dec. 17 approved, 52-5 (Soviet bloc opposed), a \$179,420 indemnity payment to 11 U.S. citizens fired by the UN Secretariat after they had refused to answer Congressional committee questions on Communist ties. The U.S., which previously had opposed the awards, agreed to payment but proposed a resolution calling upon the Assembly to accept the principle of judicial review of UN Administrative Tribunal judgments. The resolution was adopted, 36-5 (Soviet bloc opposed), with 17 abstentions. It provided for establishment of an 18-nation board to study procedure of judicial review in such cases and a \$250,000 special indemnity fund from which payments would be drawn.¹¹

Other final Assembly actions: postponed debate on independence for Morocco (Dec. 13), Cyprus (Dec. 15), Tunisia (Dec. 16)¹²; defeated, 44-5 (Soviet bloc in minority), Soviet-sponsored complaints against the U.S. for aggression against Red China & violation of the freedom of navigation in the China Seas¹³; approved reorganization of the Secretariat.¹⁴

Other major actions of the 9th Assembly: *Korean War Prisoners*—Condemned Red China for jailing 11 U.S. airmen as spies and detaining other UN personnel in violation of the Korean truce.¹⁵

Atom Pool—Unanimously indorsed the Eisenhower "atoms for peace" plan; called a world scientific parley on peaceful atomic energy.¹⁶

Disarmament—Unanimously approved resumption of private talks between Russia & the Western powers.¹⁷

Dues—Increased Russia's 1955 dues over Soviet opposition to 15.08% of the budget as against 14.15% in 1944. The U.S. was to continue to pay 1/3 of total annual costs.

Korea—Blamed the Communists for UN failure to unify Korea; called upon all nations to contribute to the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency.¹⁸

West New Guinea—Overruled its Political Com. Dec. 10 by rejecting a resolution asking Holland & Indonesia to negotiate their dispute.¹⁹

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1—see p. 78G1; Vol. XIII, 431D1. 2—Vol. XIII, 417E3. 3—XIII, 418C1. 4—XIII, 418E1. 5—p. 147C3. 6—313C2. 7—355A2. 8—406B2. 9—413C3. 10—376E2. 11—236A3. 12—414C3. 13—414F1. 14—284B1. 15—413B1. 16—406G2. 17—355C2. 18—376A1. 19—275F1.

THE PRESIDENT

Christmas Messages

Pres. Eisenhower, in a televised Christmas address broadcast throughout the world Dec. 17 via Voice of America radio, questioned the "validity" of the position of "neutralist" countries—nations "who have believed it possible & desirable to hold themselves aloof from today's worldwide struggle between those who uphold government based upon freedom & dignity, & those who consider man merely a pawn of the state." But he promised to "continue to demonstrate our respect for the right of self-decision by these neutrals."

As for "those who stand against us, in fear or in ignorance of our intentions," the President said, "we have chosen the hard way of patient, tireless search in every avenue that may lead to their better understanding of our peaceful purposes."¹

The President spoke as he lit the Christmas tree between the White House & Washington Monument.

Gen. Eisenhower assured U.S. servicemen in a Christmas message released Dec. 17 that in all posts & assignments, "your goal is to help bring closer a peaceful world of justice & freedom. . . ."

The President & Mrs. Eisenhower left Washington Dec. 23 to spend Christmas & New Year's at the Augusta (Ga.) Natl. Golf Course.²

Urges 'Progressive' GOP

Pres. Eisenhower gave a stag dinner Dec. 20 for 18 political aides who had helped him in his 1952 nomination & election campaigns. He told them the Republican Party must take a "positive & progressive" course to win again in 1956. Among the guests: Vice Pres. Nixon, GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall, Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr., Postmaster Gen. Arthur E. Summerfield, Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks, Asst. to the President Sherman Adams, Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. & Chrmn. James L. Murphy of the Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Campaign Com.³

Eases Foreign Buying

Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 17 issued an Executive Order reducing preferences given U.S. suppliers over foreign bidders in awarding Govt. contracts under the "Buy American Act" of 1933. It provided that a domestic bid could be rejected as "unreasonable" if (a) it exceeded by 6% a foreign bid plus U.S. tariffs & costs after the foreign shipment's arrival or (b) it exceeded a foreign bid plus 10% & plus tariffs & other costs. Heretofore, domestic suppliers could average 25% higher than foreign bidders and still win contracts.

The order authorized exceptions: (1) an otherwise "unreasonable" domestic bid could be accepted if materials were to be supplied from a U.S. area designated by the Labor Secy. as having a labor surplus; (2) regardless of price differentials, "a fair proportion" of total purchases was to be placed with U.S. "small business concerns"; (3) foreign bids could be rejected "to protect essential national security interests," but a report must be made to the President in 30 days.⁴

Picks Rockefeller as Aide

Nelson A. Rockefeller, 46, \$17,500-a-yr. Health-Education-Welfare Undersecy., was appointed Dec. 16 as \$15,000-a-yr. Special Asst. to Pres. Eisenhower to advise & aid in increasing "understanding & cooperation among all peoples." Rockefeller was to attend meetings of the Cabinet, Natl. Security Council, Council on Forgn. Economic Policy and Operations Coordinating Board.⁵

The post was the one formerly held by C. D. Jackson, who resigned in April to return to *Fortune* magazine, of which he was publisher. But Rockefeller's duties were to be broader than Jackson's. Jackson had specialized in psychological warfare ("cold war" strategy).⁶

Orders Farm Disaster Aid

Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 18 issued an Executive Order setting up an aid program for farmers hit by floods, drought or soil erosion. It defined responsibilities of the Agriculture, Interior & Army Depts. in dealing with such disasters and prescribed coordination procedures for the 3 departments. The order stressed local initiative & close cooperation with state agencies in improvement projects under this program.⁷

ARMED FORCES

Manpower Cuts Speeded

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson announced Dec. 20 a speed-up in scheduled armed forces manpower cuts & a sharp reduction in draft calls.⁸

Wilson indicated that Pres. Eisenhower had made the decision to speed the cuts. He said they were decided upon because the Admin. believed the threat of war had lessened. He said planned strength levels would put the nation in a sound, "flexible" defensive position.

Active strength, currently 3,218,000, was to be reduced to 2,940,000 by June 30, 1955 and to 2,815,000 by mid-1956. Previous schedules had called for 3,047,000 by mid-1955, for 2,945,000 by mid-1956 and for delaying until June 30, 1957 the ultimate reduction to 2,815,000.⁹

The 23,000-man monthly draft call was to be cut to 11,000 in February (compared with 20,000 previously an-

nounced) and to 10,000-11,000 a month thereafter indefinitely.¹⁰

The new strength schedule:

	Nov. 30	Mid-1955	Mid-1956
Army	1,343,000	1,100,000	1,000,000
Air Force	961,000	970,000	975,000
Navy	692,000	665,000	650,000
Marines	222,000	205,000	190,000

Wilson doubted that the cuts were being made for budgetary reasons. He estimated the savings at \$5,000 a man—"a few hundred million dollars" this fiscal year & \$625 million in fiscal 1956. He said the decision was made independently of a new reserve plan announced Dec. 17.

Wilson also announced that the First Marine Div. would be brought back to California and its place in Korea taken by an Army division currently in Japan.¹¹

New Reserve Plan

Wilson announced Dec. 17 a new, comprehensive Natl. Reserve Plan which would create an active reserve force of 3 million men & an inactive reserve of 2 million by 1959. It would require Congressional action to take effect.

Key feature would be a program to let 100,000 youths a year volunteer for 6 months' active duty after which they would go into the active reserve for 9½ years. This would be limited to youths 17-19 years old. They would be paid \$30 a month during their 6 months' training, would not receive veterans' benefits.

This program would run concurrently with the present selective service system, under which young men are drafted for 2 years' active duty at regular armed forces pay, then serve 6 years in the active reserve and receive veterans' benefits.

Under the new plan, draft-age men would have the choice of: (a) volunteering for the 6 months' training before the age of 20; (b) taking their chances on being drafted; (c) enlisting for a regular Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine or Coast Guard hitch and then going into the active reserve for periods depending on the length of their active service; (d) enlisting in a Natl. Guard or reserve unit with the obligation eventually either of serving 2 years on active duty & a total of 6 in reserve or of taking the 6-month active-duty training course and serving a total of 9½ years in reserve.

3 readiness categories were contemplated: (1) Active Forces; (2) Service Callable Reserves, consisting of the Natl. Guard & other organized units; (3) Selectively Callable Reserve, an unpaid pool of men who had fulfilled their active duty-&active reserve obligations.

Wilson estimated the Natl. Reserve Plan's cost at \$1.1 billion a year, a figure that included the cost of the current reserve program. Asst. Defense Secy. Carter L. Burgess was the plan's principal author.¹²

Supercarrier *Forrestal's* 5-story bridge & superstructure will be moved 22 ft. to starboard at a cost of \$1 million, the Navy announced Dec.

1—see p. 397C1, C3 2—Vol. XIII, p. 436G2
3—pp. 417F3, 415E1 4—402C3, 315E2, 100A2
5—Vol. XIII, 217B 6—p. 76E-F1 7—pp. 35C2, 254C1
8—p. 415B3 9—417A1 10—416G3
11—290G2 12—pp. 417A1, 415B3

16. Denying this was due to "a blunder," the Navy said the change would enable the vessel to handle larger & faster jets and give the commander better visibility.¹ . . . **Military aid** to Pacific & South Asian areas was put under the Navy's administrative control by Defense Secy. Wilson Dec. 16. . . . **Air cargo fleet** was proposed by Air Force Secy. Harold E. Talbott & AF Chief of Staff Gen. Nathan F. Twining Dec. 16 (at an Air Force Assn. logistics conference) as essential to a supply system that would give U.S. forces "real global mobility" and as one way to nullify the Soviet submarine fleet.²

Lt. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe³ was named Dec. 20 to succeed retiring Gen. Wm. M. Hoge⁴ as U.S. Army commander in Europe. Lt. Gen. Henry L. Hodes, commander of the VII Corps in Europe, was chosen to replace McAuliffe as commander of the 7th Army in Germany. . . . **Maj. Gen. Frank S. Besson Jr.**, former commander of the U.S. Army's Transportation Command (Ft. Eustis, Va.), was picked by the Supreme Allied Command in Europe Dec. 21 as Asst. Chief of Staff for Logistics. He succeeded Maj. Gen. Crump Garvin, who was to become deputy commandant of the Armed Forces Staff College at Norfolk, Va.

2d Lt. Chas. C. Anderson's court-martial conviction (on charges of cruelty to trainees) was upheld by Brig. Gen. Francis Howard, Camp Gordon (Ga.) commander ((announced Dec. 21).⁵ . . . **Rea Van Fosson**, Air Force captain who resigned Nov. 23 after being accused of giving the House Un-American Activities Com. a secret AF document, was given an \$8,200-a-yr. job on the committee's staff Nov. 24, it was disclosed Dec. 16. . . . **Arctic housing**, designed by the Army to sink gradually into the snow without collapsing, was reported Dec. 20 for use in Far North areas where snow & ice normally engulfed & destroyed conventional buildings.

FOUNDATIONS PROBE

Reece Unit Vs. Foundations

The Rockefeller, Carnegie, Ford & several other large tax-exempt foundations "have directly supported 'subversion,'" according to a split report made public Dec. 19 by the 5-member House Special Com. to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations & Comparable Orgs. It was signed only by the committee's 3 Republicans—Reps. B. Carroll Reece (Tenn.), chairman, Jesse P. Wolcott (Mich.) & Angier L. Goodwin (Mass.). But Goodwin said he had intended the report to show his "strong reservations & dissent from many of its findings & conclusions"—a notation that did not appear in the printed report.

Both committee Democrats—Reps. Wayne L. Hays (O.) & Gracie Pfof (Ida.)—signed a separate report denouncing the Reece report as wildly

unfair. The Democrats said, "Some of the statements of fact & opinion contained in the [majority] report are untrue on their face, others are at best half-truths, and the vast majority are misleading."⁶

Presidents Dean Rusk of the Rockefeller Foundation & H. Rowan Gaither Jr. of the Ford Foundation assailed the majority report as completely biased & unfounded. They said adverse testimony was published in full whereas foundation spokesmen were not allowed to testify and their sworn, written statements not published. Rusk charged that the Republicans accepted "flimsy allegations . . . as fact without the support of trustworthy evidence."⁷

Republicans Say Left Aided

The Reece report conceded that, with several exceptions "such as the Institute of Pacific Relations, foundations have not directly supported organizations which, in turn, operated to support communism." But it said, "Some of the larger foundations have directly supported 'subversion' in the true meaning of that term—namely, the process of undermining some of our vitally protective concepts & principles. They have actively supported attacks upon our social & governmental system and financed the promotion of socialism & collectivist ideas."

Goodwin agreed that foundations supported "subversion" but not that they promoted socialism. He denied the report's charge that they "promote internationalism to the detriment of American interests."

The majority also said:

- The Rockefeller & Carnegie foundations "might have saved China from the Communists and prevented the war in Korea" by "alertness" and proper handling of Inst. for Pacific Relations money.

- Foundations "propagandized blindly" for the UN, supported UN agencies "to an extent beyond general public acceptance," advocated the "one world" idea and "leaned toward a generally leftist approach to international problems."

- Foundations' impact on education promoted "uniformity in approach & method [and induced] the educator to become an agent for social change & a propagandist for the development of our society in the direction of some form of collectivism."

- In making research grants, foundations have "shown a distinct tendency to favor political opinions to the left."

- They "promoted a great excess of empirical research," "what has been called an irresponsible 'fact finding mania,'" as contrasted with theoretical research. They tended "to support the dangerous 'cultural lag' theory and to promote 'moral relativity,' to the detriment of our basic moral, religious & governmental principles." There was no reason for the Rockefeller Foundation to support Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey's sex studies, which were of an "extremely dubious" character and could prove little of value.⁸

- "A professional class of administrators of foundation funds has emerged, intent upon creating & maintaining personal prestige & independence of action & upon preserving its position & emoluments." Social science research "is now almost wholly in the control" of these persons "and their obedient satellites." They had "virtual control" even of federal funds allocated for such research.

- The foundations' "far-reaching power . . . has so influenced the press, the radio & even the Govt. that it has become extremely difficult for objective criticism of foundation practices to get into news channels without having first been distorted, slanted, discredited & at times ridiculed." Editorial attacks on the committee by the N.Y. Times, N.Y. Herald Tribune & Washington Post & Times-Herald apparently were evidence of the influence foundations had on the press. N.Y. Times publisher Arthur Hays Sulzberger was

on the board of the Rockefeller & other foundations, and this had its effect on Times editorial content.⁹ The Reid Foundation, Inc., with N.Y. Herald Tribune chairman Mrs. Ogden (Helen Rogers) Reid as president, strongly influenced the Herald Tribune.¹⁰ There was similar "close relationship" between the Washington Post & Times-Herald & the Eugene & Agnes E. Meyer Foundation—Meyer was the paper's chairman, Mrs. Meyer was his wife.¹¹ [Mrs. Reid & the Post & Times Herald immediately denied any foundation control of the papers. The Times declined to comment.]

- The Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, the "Supreme Court" of the social sciences, was either "financed" or "materially supported" by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Corp. of N.Y. & the Russell Sage Foundation. Communists & leftists were assigned to write the encyclopedia's articles on both "left" & "right" subjects—even as N.Y. Times book reviews of "both pro- & con-Communist volumes" on China "were assigned to pro-Communists."

- "The compelling motivation" for the growth of foundations "is tax planning rather than 'charity.'"

- The Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic was established to "investigate Congressional investigations"—despite Fund Chrmn. Paul G. Hoffman's denial. Sen.-elect Clifford P. Case (R., N.J.), the fund's first president, "is a violent anti-McCarthyite" whose "public utterances have hardly characterized him as objective in his approach."¹²

Law Changes Proposed

The majority said the inquiry was incomplete because of lack of time. Its report made several tentative suggestions for changes in laws on foundations. It recommended consideration of: (a) a "rule against perpetuities" to limit the lives of non-institutional foundations, probably to 10-25 years; (b) denial of tax exemption to a foundation holding more than 5%-10% of any business' capital or securities; (c) a ban on using foundation funds to support "socialism, collectivism or any other form of society or government which is at variance with the basic principles of ours" (existing law prohibited its use only for support of communism & fascism).

Democrats Denounce Majority

The Hays-Pfof minority report charged that the foundations "have been indicted & convicted under procedures which can only be characterized as barbaric." The minority accused Chrmn. Reece & the committee staff of a "deep-seated antagonism toward foundations" which might "well be characterized as pathological."

According to the minority report: The majority & committee staff were guilty of "an evil disregard of fundamental American guarantees." Anti-foundation witnesses were heard in full and their testimony published but the hearings were concluded as soon as pro-foundation witnesses began to present their case. Reece said the foundations would be permitted to file statements and thereby get "a fair opportunity to put their best foot forward at the same time that they escaped the embarrassment of cross-examination." The committee staff, however, apparently "deliberately ignored" the statements in preparing the report. Judging by a pro-foundation witness allowed to testify, Dr. Pendleton Herring, Social Science Research Council president whose testimony was cut off "midway," public testimony "was far from embarrassing" and was "the one certain way that [those] accused by the staff . . . could destroy the deadly inferences, innuendoes & charges." By contrast, the committee gave 3 days to the testimony of San Francisco attorney Aaron Sargent, whose political & economic thinking could be judged by his charge that the U.S. "income tax was part of a plot by Fabian Socialists operating from England to pave the way for socialism in this country." N.Y. attorney René A. Wormser, who headed the staff, had proposed that "the inquiry be made without public hearings" or "the testimony of interested persons" and instead that the staff "devote its time to independent study & inquiry."

1—see p. 416D2 2—p. 582 3—Vol. XIII, 326A1 4—Vol. XIII, pp. 441B3, 361B2 5—p. 393D2 6—239G2 7—271E3 8—6F2; Vol. XIII, 284A2 9—Vol. XIII, 206A 10—Vol. XIII, 444D2 11—Vol. XIII, pp. 351E1, 72F 12—p. 418B1; Vol. XIII, 170B

Ladejinsky Ouster Dispute

The Agriculture Dept. said Dec. 22 that Russian-born Wolf I. Ladejinsky, 55, had been removed as \$11,000-a-yr. agricultural attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo because he failed to meet "security requirements" & because "persons close to American farming operations" were more suitable for such jobs.

Ladejinsky assailed the security charge as "utterly false & thoroughly unsubstantiated." State Dept. officials, denouncing Ladejinsky's ouster, said the Agriculture Dept. had refused him clearance on the basis of security information which the State Dept. had provided and which State Dept. security officer R. W. Scott McLeod had used when the State Dept. cleared Ladejinsky in April.

Ambassador Opposes Removal

State Dept. sources disclosed Dec. 21 that U.S. Amb.-to-Japan John M. Allison had cabled a warning that Ladejinsky's ouster was damaging U.S. prestige in the Far East, where Ladejinsky's land reform work had been hailed as one of the most valuable American achievements in countering the influence of communism.

The Japanese Govt. was reported to have expressed informally its dismay at Ladejinsky's removal. As a U.S. Occupation official, he had been chiefly responsible for breaking up Japan's large estates and allowing Japanese tenant farmers to acquire their own land.

Reps. Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.) & Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) assailed the ouster and demanded an accounting of the Agriculture Dept.

Ladejinsky, a longtime anti-Communist, came to the U.S. in 1922 after the Communists took over his native Russia. He became a U.S. citizen in 1928, wrote against Stalin's enslavement of Russian peasants as early as 1934, served as an Agriculture Dept. Far Eastern specialist 1935-50, then was transferred to the State Dept. He had returned to the U.S. in November to help arrange for sale of \$85 million worth of surplus U.S. farm commodities to Japan. Asst. Agriculture Secy. Earl L. Butz told him officially Dec. 16 that, under a new law shifting agricultural attachés from the State to the Agriculture Dept., the Agriculture Dept. did not intend to retain him.

Charges & Denials

According to the Agriculture Dept.'s statement Dec. 22: Ladejinsky worked "as an economist, investigator & assistant to the chief of the Bureau of Transportation of the Soviet railroad, later known as Amtorg Trading Corp., during 1930-31" after he had left the USSR "because of professed dislike of the Communist system"; former Communists testified that "to have

been employed in any capacity by Amtorg . . . required clearance of the Communist Party." While Ladejinsky was "building an anti-Communist reputation," he had his father & sisters in the USSR, made a trip there as a tourist in 1939 and held "membership in 2 Communist-front organizations." He also was suspect because of "information . . . in classified reports."

Milan D. Smith, executive assistant to Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson, told reporters Dec. 22 that one of Ladejinsky's 2 alleged Communist fronts was the "Washington Com. for Democratic Action." Ladejinsky told newsmen he "never belonged to it."

As for the other charges, Ladejinsky said: He had worked for Amtorg only as an "interpreter," "never heard" CP clearance was required for an Amtorg job. "It simply is not true" that he belonged to Communist fronts. His 1939 trip to Russia was made with Agriculture Dept. approval and, at the department's request, he checked on Soviet agricultural developments. His father was dead, and he had not heard from his sisters for at least 7 years. Agriculture Dept. security officer John Cassidy "never called" him to discuss any security aspects of his case. Butz, notifying him of his ouster Dec. 16, had not mentioned security.

3,939 Intl. Employes Checked

Pierce J. Gerety, resigning Dec. 19 as chairman of the Intl. Orgs. Employes Loyalty Board, reported that the board had investigated 3,939 employes of international organizations in the past 16 months and that 158 additional cases were pending. Gerety was quitting the board to give more time to his job as general counsel to the Civil Svc. Comm.¹

Bar Group Plans Study

The Assn. of the Bar of the City of New York announced Dec. 21 that it had received a \$100,000 grant from the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic to study the Govt.'s "widely-criticized" loyalty-security program.

School & College Probes

N. Y. C. Board of Education Pres. Arthur Levitt reported Dec. 6 that of 106 N. Y. C. public school employes directed to appear since Dec. 1, 1953 for questioning about Communist Party membership: 25 resigned & 7 retired before appearing; 3 quit after interviews; 8 lost substitute licenses as a result of interviews or for failing to appear; one was ousted for invoking the 5th Amend. before a Congressional committee; one was fired after departmental trial and one resigned before trial; 60 were still employed, including 27 who admitted past CP membership. Of the 27 ex-Reds, only 16 named former CP colleagues and thereby "satisfactorily demonstrated" complete & sincere "severance" from the CP, Levitt said. The N. Y. C. Board of Higher Education Oct. 1 had dismissed 3 Hunter College associate professors—Drs. V. Jerauld McGill, Louis Weisner & Chas. W. Hughes—who admitted former CP membership but refused to name colleagues.²

Dr. Wendell H. Furry, 47, Harvard

associate professor, & Leon J. Kamin, 26, former Harvard research assistant, were indicted on contempt-of-Congress charges by a federal grand jury in Boston Dec. 17. Testifying Jan. 15 before Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.), in Boston as a one-man subcommittee of the Senate Investigations Subcom., they had admitted past CP membership but had refused to name their Red colleagues.³

U. of California Psychology Prof. Edward C. Tolman announced Dec. 14 that the university regents had paid in full the claims of 5 professors fired in 1950 for refusing to sign loyalty oaths. They had been reinstated but had resigned and taken other jobs. Those involved & their current employers: Profs. Ernest H. Kantorowicz (history), Inst. for Advanced Study; Ludwig Edelstein (humanistic studies), Johns Hopkins U.; Gian Carlo Wick (physics), Carnegie Inst. of Tech.; Brewster Rogerson (English), Kansas State College; Edwin S. Fussell (English), Pomona College, Claremont, Calif.⁴

Subversive Claims Disputed

The *Washington Evening Star* Dec. 9 charged "apparent discrepancies & misleading facts" in the White House's Dec. 7 listing of actions taken against subversives since the Eisenhower Admin. assumed office.

According to the *Star*, the White House claimed: conviction of 50 Communist leaders (but 41 were indicted under the Democrats, 20 came to trial under the Democrats, 13 were convicted one day after Pres. Eisenhower's inauguration); indictment of 49 additional Communist leaders (9 were included in the figure for convictions)*; one treason indictment (unconnected with communism, it was the reindictment of John David Provo, who was arrested, indicted and brought to trial under the Democrats, convicted shortly after the GOP Admin. took office and then reindicted after his conviction was overturned); 2 espionage convictions (of Kurt L. Ponger & Otto Verber, arrested before the Republicans assumed office and "under investigation for years.")⁵

(Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney [D., Okla.] declared in a radio debate Nov. 21 that figures provided by Eisenhower Admin. officials indicated that about half the 6,926 federal employes ousted by the Eisenhower Admin. as security risks had been hired by the Eisenhower Admin. Vice Pres. Nixon's charges that the Truman Admin. had hired 95% of them were "not in line with the facts," Monroney said.)⁶

House Committee Findings

The House Un-American Activities reported Dec. 21 that *March of Labor*, founded in 1949 & published in New York, was a Communist front owned by John Steuben, its current editor, & by Vincent Hallinan, 1952 Progressive Presidential candidate. John F. Ryan, its original editor, was listed with Maurice H. Forge & Madeleine H. Ryan as the original directors. Walter Berry was named as its associate editor 1951-Mar. 1954, ex-CIO *News* editor Len De Caux as its managing editor 1952-53. The committee said Steuben, Ryan, Berry & De Caux had all been "identified" as Communists.

A committee staff report released Dec. 21 said the CP had failed in an effort, starting in 1939, to win over U.S. Negroes by promising to help them revolt & establish a "separate state" in the South.⁷

*White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty was unheard by most reporters when, revising this section of the list, he told them to strike out the word "additional." 1—see pp. 346G1, 236D3 2—p. 37D1 3—37B1 4—71E3 5—407A3 6—364C3 7—Vol. XIII, p. 414B1

The committee Dec. 17 issued a report condemning "neo-fascist & hate groups" and specifically assailing the Natl. Renaissance Party & the semi-monthly *Common Sense*. It was substantially the same as a staff document made public Dec. 14.¹

John Carter Vincent, ex-career diplomat, urged U.S. aid to Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist Govt. in July 1938 because he considered defeat of "Japanese militarism" the only way to avoid a U.S. clash with Japan, the State Dept. revealed in papers released Dec. 18. Vincent retired in 1953 after State Secy. Dulles declared his work unsatisfactory.²

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Dixon-Yates Hearings

Pros & cons of the Dixon-Yates contract got another airing when the SEC held hearings Dec. 7-21 on Mississippi Valley Generating Co. plans for a \$5½ million stock issue. The company had been formed by the Dixon-Yates group (Southern Co. & Middle South Utilities, Inc.) to build a steam plant to supply TVA with electric power to replace power TVA furnished the Atomic Energy Comm.

Edgar H. Dixon, Middle South pres., testified Dec. 7 that he had "oral assurances" of the rest of the money needed for the plant. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. had agreed to take \$64,873,000 and N.Y. Life Insurance Co. \$12,489,000 of an issue of 3½%, 30-yr. first-mortgage bonds. Chase Natl. Bank had agreed to lend \$8,119,000, Hanover Bank \$5,413,000, Irving Trust Co. \$3,157,000 and 21 other banks \$5,864,000 on 3¼% notes. Arkansas Power & Light Co., a Middle South subsidiary, had agreed to build \$1,135,000 worth of transmission lines to the plant.

Frederic H. Kellogg, U. of Mississippi engineering dean, testified Dec. 20-21 that prospective contributions to the university apparently had been used in an effort to discourage his testifying against Dixon-Yates. Kellogg said the apparent pressure was applied in a call to university provost Alton Bryant.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N. M.), chairman-designate of the Joint Atomic Energy Com., asked SEC Chrmn. Ralph H. Demmler in a letter made public Dec. 13 to withhold approval of the financing plan until the Congressional committee had a chance to review the contract in the new Democratic-controlled Congress.³

Persons 45 yrs. old & older will constitute half the nation's adult population by 1975, Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell predicted Dec. 21 on the basis of a Labor Dept. study. He said something must be done to end prejudice against hiring older workers or "half of our adult population will be

condemned to a life of economic uselessness." . . . Natl. Planning Assn. Chrmn. H. Christian Sonne declared at the end of a Dec. 13-14 meeting in Washington that 4%-5% of the U.S. labor force was unemployed and that the figure might rise to 7%-8% if business levels did not rise.⁴ . . . 825,000 non-operating rail workers were spared a 1¢ hourly pay cut Dec. 6 under a new contract which abandoned the "escalator" clause (tying wages to the cost of living) and provided for retaining the 13¢ hourly already received in "escalator" raises.⁵ . . . Berchmans T. Fitzpatrick's forced resignation Dec. 17 as Housing & Home Finance Agency general counsel was denounced by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) Dec. 18 as a political ouster forcing the housing program to take a "tremendous" loss "to make room for a Republican." Rep. Oakley Hunter (R., Calif.), who lost in a bid for reelection, was named by Admin. Albert M. Cole Dec. 20 as Fitzpatrick's successor.

FOREIGN

Cyprus' eventual reunion with Greece through favorable UN action on self-determination for the islanders was predicted Dec. 20 by King Paul of Greece in a broadcast asking that Greeks abstain from violent demonstrations against Britain & the U.S. over the issue. An anti-American riot occurred Dec. 16 in Salonika, where Greek demonstrators damaged a U.S. Info. Agency center. British troops used tear gas & fired warning shots to quell a riot Dec. 18 in Limassol, Cyprus against the island's status as a British Crown Colony.⁶

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru introduced in Parliament Dec. 20 a plan to nationalize the Imperial Bank of India (nation's largest) and convert the country to a "mixed economy" consisting of nationalized basic industries & private ownership of secondary enterprises. The Imperial Bank, in which Britons held a large interest, was to be nationalized to provide more credit for development projects in rural areas.⁷ . . . Finnish Premier Urho K. Kekkonen's coalition Cabinet resigned Dec. 17 after 2 mos. in office because Parliament refused to approve (by required 5/6 majority) a bill to continue state economic controls next year.⁸

British Natl. Union of Railwaymen called Dec. 21 for a strike by 400,000 workers against Govt.-operated railroads in Britain & the London subways starting Jan. 9 unless they received a wage raise of 15% above Nov. 1953 rates.⁹ . . . Egyptian Govt. reported Dec. 21 that Max Bennett, 37, one of 13 alleged Zionist spies on trial in Cairo, had committed suicide in his prison cell.¹⁰ . . . Swiss Fed. Assembly Dec. 16 elected Max Petitpierre, 55, Radical, to be Swiss President in 1955 succeeding Rudolph Rubattel. Petitpierre was President in 1950.¹¹ . . . West Pakistan's 4 Provincial Govts. and 6 of 10 princely states voted in a meeting of their heads of government Dec. 14 to merge their

semi-autonomous units into a single province. Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy, leader of the Awami (People's) League, was authorized to petition the Central Govt. to let his party head the West Pakistan provincial regime. The party was ousted from control in East Pakistan last summer for failure to curb labor riots.¹²

Netherlands statute proclaimed by Queen Juliana Dec. 15 provided for autonomy in internal affairs for Surinam (Dutch Guiana) & Netherlands Antilles (including Curacao), former Dutch colonies in the Western Hemisphere. The 2 territories were to collaborate with Holland in defense, foreign, economic & cultural affairs.¹³ . . . Peru collected from Lloyd's of London Dec. 13 a \$3 million fine it had imposed on the Onassis whaling fleet. Lloyd's had insured the ships against confiscation. Peru was to release 5 impounded Onassis whaling vessels. (Peru, Chile & Ecuador agreed Dec. 3 to claim exclusive "lakes" for fishing for 200 mi. off their coasts. They conceded each other the right of free movement in all the zones and served notice they would fine encroaching vessels of outsiders.)¹⁴

Guatemala's entire area was opened temporarily Dec. 11 to oil exploration by foreigners or citizens.¹⁵ . . . Panama was reported Dec. 12 to have won U.S. agreement to withdraw from 17,000 non-Canal Zone Panamanians the privilege of buying in U.S.-operated Canal Zone Commissaries, which Panamanian storekeepers had accused of unfair competition.¹⁶

U. S. ECONOMICS

Final 1954 crop estimates by the Agri. Dept. Dec. 17: corn 2,964,639,000 bu., wheat 969,781,000 bu., oats 1,499,579,000 bu., barley 370,126,000 bu., rye 23,688,000 bu., flaxseed 41,534,000 bu., rice 58,853,000 bags (100 lb. each).¹⁷ . . . Initial sugar quotas for marketing in the U.S. in 1955 as set by Agri. Secy. Ezra T. Benson Dec. 21: 8.2 million short tons (1,800,000 domestic beet, 500,000 mainland cane, 2,144,000 from U.S. territories, the rest from Latin America, Philippines & other countries). Quotas for 1954 totaled 8,250,000 tons.¹⁸

U.S. manufacturing firms invested \$115 billion in expanded facilities & working capital and liquidated \$78 billion of the outlay from their earnings between 1946 & mid-1954, the Commerce Dept. reported Dec. 20.¹⁹ . . . Eastman Kodak Co. settled a federal anti-trust suit in Buffalo Dec. 21 by agreeing to: (1) sell its color film to amateur photographers without charging in advance for processing of negatives; (2) license other photographic finishers to use Eastman color processes; (3) apply "fair trade" pricing of color film only in Eastman-owned retail stores.²⁰ . . . Philco Corp. was charged in a federal civil suit in Philadelphia Dec. 15 with violating anti-trust laws by limiting the sales territories of Philco retailers, restricting their sale of products competitive with Philco's and requiring that they sell only to consumers.

1—see p. 417G2 2—Vol. XIII, 69F 3—p. 385G1
4—419D1 5—pp. 285E3, 402A3 6—p. 414C3
7—375A1 8—179B1 9—366E1 10—410C3
11—Vol. XIII, p. 430G1 12—p. 375A2 13—Vol. X, p. 30H 14—p. 386A2 15—366C3 16—228E3 17—94E2 18—376B2 19—365C3 20—387B1

New Jersey Legislature passed Dec. 20 a bill to extend rent controls to July 1, 1956, in the state's 66 largest communities. Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D.) demanded the action after the Republican majority decided Dec. 6 that controls no longer were needed and should expire Dec. 31.¹ . . . NYC capital budget for 1955 adopted by the City Council Dec. 21: a record \$717,686,653.² . . . New York harbor handled 15,998,437 long tons of cargo in Jan.-June, an 8.3% decline from the 17,445,580 tons handled in corresponding 1953, the Port of N. Y. Authority reported Dec. 19. Decline was attributed to the longshoremen's strike in March.³

ARTS & SCIENCE

Fund for Peaceful Atomic Development, Inc. was set up Dec. 20 under a Ford Foundation grant (initially \$105,000) to work internationally for peaceful development of atomic energy in accordance with the Eisenhower "atoms for peace" program. It planned to help foreign industrialists & scientists survey American progress in adapting atomic energy to industrial & humanitarian uses. Fund pres.: Walker L. Sisler, Detroit Edison Co. pres.⁴ . . . Amer. Academy of Arts & Letters announced in New York Dec. 16 the election of these new members: historian Allan Nevins, poet W. H. Auden, composer Aaron Copland, author-critic Joseph Wood Krutch.⁵ . . . Harrison Smith, *Saturday Review* pres., withdrew Dec. 15 from a Library of Congress-sponsored radio discussion of the late Sinclair Lewis' works and charged that the Library, by drafting a script for him, had tried to "ghostwrite my contribution." Library officials said Smith had not objected when informed Nov. 1 & 17 that staff members would pre-

pare a script subject to Smith's direction. . . . Newspaper merger in Los Angeles Dec. 18: the *Times-Mirror* bought the *Daily News* and discontinued its separate publication. . . . Jackie Gleason, CBS-TV comedian, contracted Dec. 20 to produce & star in 78 ½-hr. TV skits for Buick motors during the next 2 years for \$6,142,500. Buick took option on a 3d year of the program for \$3,412,500.

OBITUARIES

Frans G. Bengtsson, 60, Swedish author (*The Long Ships*, others); Dec. 19 in Stockholm of affects of hip fracture.

Dr. Ernest Rowlett Bryan, 48, Navy film production chief, Intl. Soc. of Christian Endeavor pres. since 1949; Dec. 17 in Washington.

Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, 68, Mexican Amb. to U.S. 1935-45, Forgn. Min. 1945-46, physician; Dec. 20 in Mexico City.⁶

Oscar (Papa) Celestin, past 70, leading jazz trumpeter since early 1900s; Dec. 15 in New Orleans.

Abbé Ernest Dimnet, 86, French "literary priest" noted in U.S. & Britain as lecturer during 1920s & 30s; Dec. 8 in Paris.

Ed Dinsmore, 39, WBEN (Buffalo, N.Y.) radio-TV star; Dec. 19 in Buffalo of heart attack.

Duncan W. Fraser, 79, ex-pres.-chrmn. Amer. Locomotive Co.; Dec. 20 in New York.

Vice Adm. Thomas L. Gatch, 63, comdr. of heroic U.S. battleship *South Dakota* in Santa Cruz & Guadalcanal naval battles Dec. 1942-Jan. 1943; Dec. 17 in San Diego, Calif.

Byron Schermerhorn Harvey, 78, chrmn. Fred Harvey restaurants & rwy. dining car system, son of founder; Dec. 19 in Chicago.

Matthew Garth Healy, 61, Irish Consul Gen. in New York since 1947; Dec. 18 in New York.

James Hilton, 54, English-born novelist (*Lost Horizon*, *Goodbye Mr. Chips*, *Random Harvest*, 10 other novels), screen writer; Dec. 20 in Long Beach, Calif. of cancer.⁷

Claude Ernest Hooper, 56, conductor of radio listening surveys since 1934; Dec. 15 when struck by air propeller of boat on Great Salt Lake, Utah.

Dr. Robert Lincoln Kelly, 89, ex-pres. Assn. of Amer. Colleges; Dec. 12 in Claremont, Calif.

Maxwell E. McDowell, 60, tax expert, ex-Standard Oil (N.J.) exec.; Dec. 16 in Scarsdale, N.Y.

Mother Luigina Michelini, 78, retired Asst. Mother Gen. of Missionary Sisters of St. Francesca Cabrini; Dec. 19 in Vacallo, Switz.

Herman Wilson Newell, 57, pres. Lennen & Newell adv. agency; Dec. 19 in N.Y. of circulatory ailment.

Lawrence Ottinger, 71, founder-chrmn. U.S. Plywood Corp.; Dec. 19 in Scarsdale, N.Y.

Alexis Thompson, 43, sportsman (hockey, bobsledding, ex-owner of Pittsburgh & Phila. pro football clubs), heir to Inland Steel fortune; found dead of natural causes Dec. 20 in Phila. apartment.

Harold A. Wise, 58, bd. chrmn. Macfadden Publications; Dec. 21 in New York of heart attack or smoke poisoning. (He apparently suffered a heart attack & dropped a cigarette that set fire to furniture in his apartment living room.)

Col. Frank Thomas Woodbury, 79, retired Army medical officer who pioneered in use of iodine as surgical antiseptic; Dec. 20 in N.Y.

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Chanukah (Jewish festival of lights) began at sundown Dec. 19 to continue until sundown Dec. 27.⁸ . . . Pope Pius XII's illness was diagnosed Dec. 16 from X-rays as due to a small hernia of the esophagus and accompanying gastritis.⁹ . . . Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty's release from prison in Budapest, rumored in Vienna since Dec. 16, was said by the Austrian Catholic Press Service Dec. 20 to have been "confirmed" by an eyewitness.¹⁰ . . . Argentine Govt. ordered 4 Roman Catholic priests dismissed from the U. of Cordoba faculty and 8 from public school faculties in Catamarca Province Dec. 18. The Govt. also assumed supervision of Colegio del Salvador (church primary & high school in Buenos Aires) and abolished a requirement that every Argentine primary student must pass standards in religion & morals.¹¹

Mississippi voters approved Dec. 21 by a majority of about 2-1 a state Constitutional amendment to permit abolition of public schools if there were no other way to avoid racial segregation of school children.¹² . . . Bryan D. Bowles, Assn. for the Advancement of White Persons pres., won dismissal in Dover Dec. 15 of a charge that he had sought illegally to block racial integration of school children in Delaware. Common Pleas Judge Arley B. Magee ruled that the state had waited too long to file an information against Bowles.¹³

SPORTS

Winners

Boxing. Carl (Bobo) Olson, 26, 159½ lb., of San Francisco retained the world middle-weight title by a TKO over Pierre Langlois, 29, 157½ lb., of France in the 11th round in San Francisco Dec. 15.¹⁴

Football. Cigar Bowl in Tampa, Fla. Dec. 17: Tampa U. 21, Morris Harvey 0. . . . Poinsetta Bowl (unofficial armed forces championship) in San Diego Dec. 19: Ft. Sill (Okla.) 27, Bolling AF Base 6. . . . Sukiyami Bowl in Tokyo Dec. 19: U.S. Marines 27, U.S. Army 13.

NATL. FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Final Standings Dec. 19

East	W.	L.	T.	West	W.	L.	T.
Cleveland	9	3	0	Detroit	9	2	1
Philadelphia	7	4	1	Chi. Bears	8	4	0
New York	7	5	0	San Fran.	7	4	1
Pittsburgh	5	7	0	Los Angeles ..	6	5	1
Washington	3	9	0	Green Bay	4	8	0
Chi. Cards	2	10	0	Baltimore	3	9	0

Score Dec. 19: Detroit 14, Cleveland 10.

NEW BOOKS

Bent's Fort. By David Lavender. History of white men's stronghold in eastern Colorado in first-half 18th century. Dec. 16. (Doubleday, 450 pp., \$5)†

Gladstone. By Philip Magnus. Biog. of British statesman. Dec. 13. (Dutton, 482 pp., \$6.75)†

Quite Early One Morning. By Dylan Thomas. Prose sketches by Welsh poet. Dec. 15. (New Directions, 240 pp., \$3.50)†

School of Darkness. By Bella V. Dodd. Ex-Communist's autobiog. relating experiences in American CP. Dec. 19. (Kenedy, \$4)†

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Portrait of a Lady. Jennifer Jones in William Archibald's dramatization of Henry James' novel about American woman's unhappy life in British & Continental society in 1870s. Staged by José Quintero. Presented by Lyn Austin, Thos. Noyes & Producers Theater. With Cathleen Nesbitt, Halliwell Hobbes, Barbara O'Neil, Kathleen Comegys, Robert Fleming, Douglas Watson, Jan Ferrand. Dec. 21 at ANTA Theater. (0-2-5)§

Witness for the Prosecution. Courtroom suspense drama by Agatha Christie, previously a hit in London. Staged by Robert Lewis. Presented by Gilbert Miller & Peter Saunders. With Francis L. Sullivan, Patricia Jessel, Una O'Connor, Gene Lyon, Ernest Clark, Horace Graham, Guy Spauli, Robin Craven. Dec. 16 at Henry Miller's. (7-0-0)§

†Non-fiction §First figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 683] 1—see p. 419B1 2—Vol. XIII, 189M 3—p. 333C1 4—419E1 5—Vol. XIII, 431C1 6—Vol VI, 220A 7—Vol. XIII, 311C3 8—p. 335E3 9—411A2 10—106F3 11—419F2 12—319G2 13—377G1 14—288E1

Golf. \$15,000 Havana invitational tourney: won Dec. 19 by Ed Furgol, 36, of Clayton, Mo., for \$2,000.

Skiing. Torgre Tokle Meml. jump at Bear Mtn., N.Y. Dec. 19: won by Art Devlin, 32, with jumps of 130 & 146 ft. (206.4 pts.).

Tennis. Davis Cup interzone finals in Brisbane Dec. 16-18: U.S. team of Tony Trabert, Vic Seixas & Hamilton Richardson defeated Swedish team of Lennart Bergelin & Sven Davidson, 5 matches to none.¹

Ralph Kiner's voluntary acceptance of a \$40,000 salary from the Cleveland Indians in 1955 (40% less than his salary from the Chicago Cubs this year) was vetoed by player representatives of the 16 major league clubs meeting in New York Dec. 18. They insisted, with Baseball High Comm. Ford C. Frick's backing, that he take only the maximum 25% salary cut permissible under a player-owner agreement.² . . . Baseball honors for 1954 awarded via AP polls of sports-writers & broadcasters: N.Y. center-fielder Willie Mays as NL most valuable player (Dec. 16) & all-sports "athlete of the year" (Dec. 21); Leo Durocher, 48, of the N.Y. Giants as "manager of the year" (Dec. 18); NL St. Louis outfielder Wally Moon, 24, & AL N.Y. Yankee pitcher Bob Grim as league "rookies of the year" (Dec. 19 & 21, respectively).³ . . . NL Philadelphia Phillies revealed Dec. 15 their purchase of Connie Mack Stadium (Phila.) for \$1,675,000 from Arnold Johnson, Kansas City Athletics owner.⁴ . . . Fred (Dixie) Walker replaced Mike Ryba as a St. Louis Cardinal coach and Ryba replaced Walker as Cardinal farm-club mgr. in Houston (Texas League) Dec. 21.

Fordham U. (N.Y.) announced Dec. 15 its abandonment of intercollegiate football because of financial losses.⁵ . . . Hampton Pool resigned Dec. 17 as Los Angeles coach in the Natl. Football League.⁶ . . . Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People demanded Dec. 21 that Navy renounce a racial-segregation rule on seating of spectators at the Navy-Mississippi Sugar Bowl football game Jan. 1. Navy officials refused to protest the arrangement on grounds that they had accepted the invitation of the sponsoring New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Assn. The Navy said Dec. 23 it was distributing its share of tickets without regard to race.⁷

U.S. Trotting Assn. reported Dec. 18 that 10,052,786 bettors wagered \$114,845,200 during 1,704 racing days at U.S. harness-racing tracks this year. (1953 figures: \$113,637,912 bet by 10,021,578 persons on 1,719 racing days.) State revenues from harness racing totaled \$31,767,467 this year as against \$25,824,182 in 1953.⁸ . . . U.S. Lawn Tennis Assn. player rankings for 1954, issued Dec. 18-19, placed Victor Seixas & Doris Hart first.⁹

Sheppard Found Guilty

Dr. Samuel H. Sheppard, 30, Bay Village, O. osteopathic surgeon, was found guilty Dec. 21 in Cleveland of 2d degree murder in the killing July 4 of his pregnant wife, Marilyn, 31. A mandatory sentence of life imprisonment was pronounced by Common Pleas Judge Edward Blythin after the jury, which had deliberated for 42 hr. 9 min. since Dec. 17, returned its verdict. Sheppard, whose father & 2 brothers also were locally prominent osteopaths, had been on trial since Oct. 18. Presentation of evidence from 31 state and 39 defense witnesses began Nov. 8 after selection of the jury & other preliminaries.

The jurors (7 men, 5 women) rejected Sheppard's testimony Dec. 9, 10 and 13 that an unknown intruder with bushy hair had beaten his wife to death in her bed upstairs in their home while he slept on a living room couch sometime before dawn July 4. Sheppard said: he had been aroused by his wife's outcry, groggily tried to go to her rescue, was struck down from behind when he reached her room, later ran out of their house on the Lake Erie shore and overtook the prowler—only to be knocked out again. The defense charged that authorities decided as soon as they began their investigation that Sheppard was guilty and made no effort to find the real killer.

Dr. Samuel R. Gerber, Cuyahoga Co. coroner who testified Nov. 16-18, & police investigators presented laboratory & other circumstantial evidence to contradict Sheppard's story that anyone except him, his wife & son Chip, 6, had been in the house when the murder occurred. The murder weapon was not produced, but Gerber said bloodstains on Mrs. Sheppard's pillow might have been the imprint of some "surgical instrument" with which she was bludgeoned to death.

Susan Hayes, 24, ex-hospital assistant to Sheppard, testified Dec. 1 that they had had intimate relations in Ohio & California but did not challenge his denial that he wanted to get rid of his wife in favor of Miss Hayes.

Chief attorneys in the trial: Cuyahoga Co. Prosecutor John J. Mahon, defense counsel William J. Corrigan.⁹

Other Crime News

State attorneys in Miami dropped Dec. 22 a murder charge against James T. Roberts of Baltimore, who was accused of the kidnap murder July 6-7 of his daughter, Judith Ann, 7. State Atty. George Brautigam said it had been learned that a major state witness had given "perjured" testimony.¹⁰ . . . Billy Ray Willingham, 19, of Florence, Ala., confessed Dec. 19 in Brinkley, Ark. to the fatal bludgeoning Dec. 12 of Mrs. Milton Fuller, 25, wife of a Brinkley businessman. Willingham said he slipped into the house to steal food after Fuller left in the morning, found Mrs. Fuller asleep & killed her with a stick of wood. . . . Jack Koslow, 18, & Melvin Mittman, 17, were found guilty by a jury in Brooklyn Dec. 14

of the wanton murder of Willard Menter, 34. The jury recommended life imprisonment. Jerome Lieberman, 17, was acquitted in the case Dec. 9 but held on manslaughter charges in connection with the fatal beating of Rheinhold Ulrickson, 43.¹¹ . . . Royall Reynolds, ex-operator of an uncharted bank in Clio, Ala., was acquitted Dec. 14 in Clayton, Ala. of a charge of embezzlement.¹² . . . Edward G. Robinson Jr., 21, was released by a court in Santa Monica, Calif. Dec. 21. A jury that heard his trial on charges of robbing 2 taxi drivers had failed to reach a verdict.

Disasters

16 passengers & 10 crew members were killed Dec. 19 when an Italian Airlines DC-6B crashed into a pier in Jamaica Bay while attempting to land in bad weather at New York Intl. (Idlewild) Airport. 6 passengers survived. . . . Frederick C. Miller, 48, Milwaukee brewer & sportsman, and his son (Frederick C. Miller Jr., 20) & 2 pilots (Joseph & Paul Laird) were killed Dec. 17 in the crash near Milwaukee of a Lockheed Ventura plane owned by Miller's brewery. . . . The crash of a small private plane near Peoria, Ill. Dec. 20 resulted in death for Clinton McNear, 30, son of the late George P. McNear Jr. (Toledo, Peoria & Western RR pres. who was killed in an unsolved shooting Mar. 10, 1947). Also killed: Peoria lumberman M. S. Carver & his son, Steve, 10, McNear's passengers.¹³

One person was killed, 50 slightly injured & \$2 million worth of damage was caused in Eureka, Calif. Dec. 22 by an earthquake. The U. of Nevada reported Dec. 20 that an earthquake Dec. 16, felt in 5 western states & centering in Dixie Valley, Nev., had slightly altered altitudes of some mountains and caused fissures up to 26 mi. in length.¹⁴

37 persons were reported killed & 38 injured in the wreck of a bus near Mexico City Dec. 19. . . . A collision between 2 trains in Dortmund, Germany Dec. 18 caused 15 deaths. . . . 10 women student schoolteachers & a busdriver en route to a teacher's convention were killed Dec. 16 when their bus ran off a bridge near Lens, France. . . . 5 mountain climbers were reported killed Dec. 19 when they fell over a 900-ft. precipice on 4,406-ft. Ben Davis, Scotland (highest mountain in British Isles). . . . A fire Dec. 15 in the villa of Bromo-Quinine mfr. Edwin Grove 3d in Northport, Me. caused deaths of his 3 sons (Edwin W., 8; David A., 6; Geoffrey, 4) & their caretakers, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Bean.

'S-D' Day Observed

Safe Driving Day, sponsored by a Traffic Safety Com. appointed by Pres. Eisenhower, was observed in the U. S. Dec. 15. Nationwide report Dec. 19: 51 persons were killed, 1,785 injured in traffic accidents on S-D Day as against 60 killed, 1,807 injured Dec. 15, 1953.¹⁵

1—see p. 336G2 2—388E1 3—420C2 4—378C1 5—40A3 6—420D2 7—412C1 8—412C2 9—368C3 10—328E3 11—296F2 12—264B3 13—Vol. VII, p. 81G 14—p. 232D2 15—304A2